

10/567332

IAP9 Rec'd PCT/PTO 06 FEB 2006

## APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Atty. Dkt.:

Invention: Method And Device For Wrapping Products

Inventor(s): Maurizio OLEANDRI  
Stefano CAVALLARI

### Harbin King & Klima

500 Ninth Street SE  
Washington DC 20003  
202-543-6404 Voice  
202-543-9230 Fax

This is a:

- ☐ Provisional Application
- ☒ Regular Utility Application
- ☐ Continuing Application
  - ☐ The contents of the parent are incorporated by reference
- ☒ PCT National Phase Application
- ☐ Design Application
- ☐ Reissue Application
- ☐ Plant Application

## SPECIFICATION

This application claims priority to Italian Patent application number BO2003A 000481, filed August 6, 2006, which is incorporated by reference herein.

DescriptionA method and a device for wrapping productsTechnical Field

The present invention relates to a method of wrapping products.

In particular, the present invention finds useful application in the art field of wrapping edible products such as sweets, chocolates and the like, to which explicit reference is made in the following specification albeit implying no limitation in scope.

Background Art

The prior art embraces packaging methods such as will form wrappers of substantially box-like appearance around single products of substantially parallelepiped shape, utilizing a succession of folder mechanisms designed to perform a series of steps in which the edges of the wrapper are closed around the product and thus caused to cover the relative flat faces of the parallelepiped form.

In the event that the shape of the products should happen to be other than substantially parallelepiped, such methods are unable to produce a wrapper that will adhere perfectly to the faces of the product, especially along or around the areas where the adjoining faces of the product meet one another.

This is the case, for example, with products of substantially parallelepiped geometry having rounded corners, as presented typically by tablets, or products of notably more complex shape.

5 For retailing purposes, finally, products of the type in question are assembled in groups and overwrapped to manufacture packs of the familiar stick type, which will always present an elongated parallelepiped appearance regardless of the shape  
10 presented by the single constituent products.

The object of the present invention is to set forth a method of wrapping each single product, such as will ensure that the shape of the single product is recognizable both individually and when assembled  
15 with others in a stick pack.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

The stated object is realized in a method according to the present invention, of which the features are recited in and clearly discernible from the content of the appended claims: in particular of claim 1, and  
20 preferably, of any claim directly or indirectly dependent on claim 1.

The stated object is realized similarly in a device such as will perform the aforementioned method, and in a stick pack obtainable by performing the selfsame  
25 method.

The invention will now be described in detail, by way of example, with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which:

-figure 1 shows a portion of a packaging machine in a schematic lateral view, with certain parts omitted, equipped with a device able to perform the method of wrapping products according to the present invention;

5 -figure 2 shows the wrapping device of figure 1, viewed schematically and in perspective;

-figures 3 and 4 are plan views showing a detail of the device in figure 2, illustrated in two different operating conditions;

10 -figures 5 to 7 are perspective views showing a product enveloped in a respective wrapper and undergoing three different operating steps;

-figure 8 is the perspective view of a stick pack containing a plurality of products obtained by the method of the present invention;

15

Referring to figure 1 of the drawings, 1 denotes a portion, in its entirety, of a wrapping machine for packaging products 2, and in particular, edible products 2 consisting for example in confectionery such as sweets, chocolates and the like.

20

As illustrated by phantom lines in figures 5, 6 and 7, each product 2 presents four lateral faces ordered as two substantially parallel pairs, namely, two end faces denoted 3 and 4, and two flank faces denoted 5 and 6. These lateral faces, together with two transversely disposed main faces 7 and 8, combine to create a substantially parallelepiped structure of which the corner edges 35 (disposed vertically, as viewed in the drawings) can be bevelled, or rounded

25

30 as in the particular example illustrated.

The portion 1 of the wrapping machine is equipped with a conveyor 9 set in rotation intermittently about a respective horizontal axis A1 and comprising a plurality of first gripping means 10, each serving to take up a respective product 2 enveloped in a relative wrapper 11, formed previously in conventional manner, and direct it along a path P describing an arc and extending through stations not illustrated in the drawings.

The wrapper 11 shown in figure 5 presents a substantially parallelepiped box-like appearance with sharp corner edges, defined by six faces arranged in three mutually parallel pairs. In particular, the product 2 presents a main face 7 against which the wrapper 11 is closed by a final bending and securing step that involves flattening one fold 7a over another fold 7b.

Each of the aforementioned first means 10 comprises a gripper 12 furnished with two jaws 13 terminating in contact pads 14 by which the product 2 is seized from opposite sides, and more exactly the sides coinciding with the two main faces 7 and 8, in such a manner as to keep the folds 7a and 7b flattened against the relative face 7.

Observing figure 1, the machine comprises a finishing station 15 positioned along the conveying path P, equipped with a wrapping device 16 which in its turn comprises gripping and deforming means 17.

As illustrated in figures 2, 3 and 4, in particular, the means 17 in question consist in a

gripper 18 with a pair of jaws 19, one only of which is visible in figure 1, occupying a plane substantially normal to the plane occupied by the gripper 12 of the first means 10.

5       The ends of the jaws 19 are tipped with a pair of gripping and deforming pads 20, each presenting at least one flexibly resilient portion 21, arranged in such a way that the two portions 21 will close on the product 2 by engaging two opposite portions that  
10       coincide with the two end faces 3 and 4.

      Observing figure 6, it will be seen that the resilient portion 21 of each pad 20 is shaped so as to match the contours of the product 2 at the rounded corner edges 35, and thus cause the wrapper 11 to  
15       adhere to the product 2 at the area subjected to the gripping and deforming action.

      The jaws 19 illustrated in figures 3 and 4 are capable of movement between two limit positions, namely a position of disengagement from the product 2  
20       (shown in figure 3) and a position of engagement with the product 2, generated partly by drive means 22 comprising cam means 23 (see also figure 1) and respective cam follower means 23a.

      More exactly, each jaw 19 of the gripper 18 is  
25       connected to a respective cam 23 by transmission means denoted 24 in their entirety and mounted in familiar manner to a block 25 indicated by phantom lines in figure 2.

      In particular, each jaw 19 is rigidly associated  
30       with the bottom end of a vertical pin 26 connected at

the top end by way of a horizontal arm 27 to a loose roller 28 such as can be engaged by a profile 29 of the respective cam means 23.

5 The jaws 19 are spread by the action of the cam means 23 as these are made to rock on an axis A2 disposed parallel to the axis A1 of rotation of the conveyor 9, through the agency of actuator means not illustrated in the drawings. The closing movement of the selfsame jaws 19, on the other hand, is generated  
10 by the action of spring means 30, and in particular of compression springs 30a interposed between each jaw 19 and a respective lug 31 cantilevered from the block 25.

Referring to figure 1, the device disclosed further  
15 comprises means, denoted 32, by which to flatten the one fold 7a over the other fold 7b, operating at a station 33 which occupies a position on the conveying path P lying upstream of the finishing station 15, and caused to rock on the aforementioned axis A2 by  
20 drive means not illustrated.

With each forward stroke, the flattening means 32 will advance a pair of bars 34, of which one only can be seen in figure 1, into contact with portions of the outermost fold 7a lying on either side of the  
25 relative pad 14, with the result that this fold 7a is pressed firmly against the fold 7b beneath.

In operation, the single products 2, each enveloped previously in the respective box-like wrapper 11 by wrapping means not illustrated in the drawings, are  
30 transferred by the intermittently driven conveyor 9

from an infeed station toward an outfeed station, neither of which is illustrated.

During the course of the transfer, more precisely, the product 2 remains held between the jaws 13 of the first gripper, its two main faces 7 and 8 in contact with the relative pads 14, and is directed by steps into the finishing station 15 where the jaws 19 of the second gripper will be occupying the spread position (indicated in figure 3), forced apart by the action of the cam means 23 as the profiles 29 engage the corresponding rollers 28 (see figure 1).

As the product 2 pauses at the station 15, the cam means 23 are caused by the drive means 22 to rotate clockwise as viewed in figure 1, with the result that the rollers 28 separate from the cam profiles 29 and the jaws 19 can be drawn together by the force of the springs 30a.

With the springs 30a impinging on the jaws 19, the gripping and deforming pads 20 will ensure that the parts of the wrapper 11 covering the end faces 3 and 4 of the product 2 are forced into close contact with the surface beneath, and more precisely with the aforementioned bevelled or rounded corner edges 35.

On completion of the deforming step, the drive means 22 are made to rotate anticlockwise about the relative axis A2, bringing the cam profiles 29 into contact once again with the rollers 28 as illustrated in figure 1.

Thereafter, the arms 27 rock back toward the position of figure 3 and cause the pins 26 to rotate,



with the result that the jaws 19 are forced apart, overcoming the tension of the springs 30a and reassuming their spread position, distanced from the product 2.

5       At this juncture the conveyor 9 rotates through a further step about the relative axis A1, directing the finished product 2 toward a successive outfeed station and bringing a further product 2 into the finishing station 15.

10       The finished products 2, each with the relative wrapper 11 pressed tightly against the end faces 3 and 4 and the corner edges 35 as illustrated in figure 7, are assembled and enveloped in a leaf of wrapping material to form a stick pack 36, aligned on  
15       a predominating longitudinal axis denoted 37, of which the respective areas 38 between the adjoining side faces appear bevelled or rounded by virtue of the fact that the wrapping material is able to hug the corner edges 35 of the products 2 stacked along  
20       the axis 37.